

30,000 WILL SEE CONTEST

between Harvard and Oregon at Pasadena, Cal., To-morrow

BOTH TEAMS "READY" FOR ENCOUNTER

Only Light Workouts Were Held There This Morning

Pasadena, Cal., Dec. 31.—Harvard and Oregon football teams to-day completed their training for their contest at Tournament park to-morrow. After light workouts this morning, both coaches said their men were "ready."

Players of both teams to-day appeared to be nearer equal size than at any time since their arrival.

Harvard's men in a week's grind under a hot sun had worked off considerable overexertion. The Oregonians during the same time gained weight. The latter's stiffest workouts ended about the time the Crimson squads began and the last few days have seen the Oregonians indulging in only light practice.

More than 30,000 people will witness to-morrow's game. Every one of the seats were sold several days ago.

BASEBALL SALARIES WILL TAKE JUMP

High Cost of Living Is Likely to Cause Increased Demands During 1920.

New York, Dec. 31.—The high cost of living probably will result in baseball players demanding increased salaries next year, according to officials of local clubs to-day.

Baseball contracts for the 1920 season must be mailed before midnight to-night to reserve a player. Of the three local major league clubs, the New York Americans have signed eight regulars, the New York Nationals three, and the Brooklyn Nationals five.

REHIMS BOMBARDED SEPT. 4, 1914.

No Attempt on Part of Germans to Establish Responsibility.

Berlin, Dec. 30. (By the Associated Press).—Reims cathedral, damaged by German shell fire the first time on Sept. 4, 1914, when the Prussian Guard bombarded the city for two hours, even after it had been occupied an entire day by Saxon troops, according to Lieut. Gen. Baron Von Hausen, then commander of the Saxon 3d army, who has just published reminiscences of the first battle of the Marne.

The revelations of Baron Von Hausen are prefaced by a statement which declares that while the Germans have been searching helplessly for the guilt of those who started the war, an entire year has passed in which no attempt has been made to establish the responsibility for the bombardment of the cathedral city.

GERMAN KILLED 1,500,000.

Official Statistics of Battle Fields—Prison Camp Dead Not Included.

Berlin, Dec. 30. (Havas).—Official statistics made public to-day, placed the number of Germans killed in battle at 1,500,000. These figures do not include those who died in prison camps.

Grandmother Knew

just what to do to keep her family rugged and well. She believed in nature's remedy, the life-giving juices of leaves, roots and herbs, which are united in SEVEN BARKS and which has been a standard and favorite remedy for indigestion, constipation, kidney, liver and stomach troubles for nearly 50 years.

You cannot be constipated and happy at the same time. If you have a bad taste in the mouth, foul breath, furrowed tongue, dull headaches, drowsiness, disturbed sleep, mental depression, yellowish skin, then you are constipated, and SEVEN BARKS will quickly relieve this disorder, which is the result of liver derangement, and severe digestive disturbances.

Be prepared for these emergencies; always keep SEVEN BARKS on hand, and take from 10 to 20 drops in a little water after meals, and it will quickly cause the bowels and liver to act normally.

If you want to get the greatest efficiency out of your body, you should take SEVEN BARKS, so that the stomach may do its best work, and not be handicapped by the burdens we foolishly sometimes put upon it. For sale by druggists. Price, 50 cents per bottle.—Adv.



Give Cuticura the Care Of Your Skin

And watch that troublesome eruption disappear. Bathe with Cuticura Soap, dry and apply Cuticura Ointment. For eczemas, rashes, itching, etc., they are wonderful. Nothing so insures a clear skin and good hair as making Cuticura your every-day toilet preparations. Do not fail to test the fascinating fragrance of Cuticura. A truly refreshing face and skin-perfuming powder, too, everywhere.

A Lazy Liver

Causes a great deal of trouble, biliousness, constipation and sick headache. Do not put up with it; correct it at once by taking

Hood's Pills

Made by C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

SET MINUTE OF DEATH AND DIED ON MINUTE

Hornell, N. Y., Dec. 31.—Henry A. Pratt, a prominent retired business man, called his niece to his bedside early yesterday morning and dictated a notice of his death for the local newspapers, giving 8:45 o'clock the hour of death. Promptly to the minute he passed away.

He was 88 years old and had been in poor health for some time. He had previously picked out his own coffin and arranged with the undertaker to conduct the service.

WILL WASH IN THE NEW YEAR

New Yorkers Preparing to Celebrate in Their Usual Fashion Despite All Hindrances.

New York, Dec. 31.—New Yorkers will celebrate in traditional fashion the hour to-night at which the ringing chimes and shrieking sirens will announce the arrival of 1920.

Reverers and winebibbers, of whom there still seem to be an appreciable number left, announced that regardless of prohibition consequences, expense or revenue men, they would have one last celebration of their own sort. Unnumbered thousands planned to throng the "Great White Way" and send showers of confetti, through an atmosphere agitated by the din from as many thousands of tin horns and cow bells.

Forty revenue agents, some of them in evening clothes, will mingle in the gay restaurant throngs and be on the alert for violation of the liquor law. A special watch will be kept for possible distributors of wood alcohol. John McGinnis, chief assistant supervising agent of the internal revenue bureau, to-day called attention again to the many permits to use non-beverage alcohol, which have been issued recently, ostensibly for the manufacture of perfume, hair tonic, varnishes and similar concoctions.

In the big hotels, it will cost from \$5 to \$15 merely to sit down at a dining room table. For those who "tote their own" liquor, a charge averaging \$1.50 per bottle will be exacted.

Travellers for cooling wines will be proportionate. One chain of hotels, however, has announced that much of the stock of rare liquors, wines and cordials in its various cellars will be presented their guests without cost at midnight. The evening's celebration, it is estimated, will be due to a suspicion that the goods would depreciate in value after Jan. 16. Virtually all of the restaurants and cabarets reported that 90 per cent or more of their available space had been reserved.

Thousands will pass the last hours of 1919 in worship. There will be services in St. Patrick's cathedral from 8 o'clock until after midnight and at the Episcopal cathedral of St. John the Divine. Virtually all other sectarian congregations will hold watch night services. The prayer center around the world by the interchurch world movement for the "elevation of justice and brotherhood" will be offered. In old Trinity church at the head of Wall street the famous chimes will ring out as the old year dies, in accordance with time honored custom.

AS WET AS POSSIBLE.

Will Be Boston's Welcome to the Infant 1920.

Boston, Dec. 31.—Boston prepared to-day to make the advent of the new year as wet as the prohibition laws would allow. Closets and cellars, where bottles have been kept during six months of war-time dryness, gave up their stores to enliven New Year's eve celebrations. At hotels and cafes provision for "corkage" charges was made in connection with the word that went out days ago: "Bring your own liquor." No liquor could be sold, none would be given away, but the merry-makers might drink as much as they could bring, was the tenor of the announcement in some cases.

Prices for table reservations were higher than ever before, doubled at many places, and the demand was said to be in the same proportions. The usual cabaret programs were arranged for entertainment at the dining resorts; theatres put on midnight shows, and social organizations arranged many events.

Several hotels and cafes which have been the scene of merry revels in the past days will be dark to-night—prohibition putting them out of business. At one, formerly the Georgian, the Unitarian Laymen's league will open a community center.

MORAN TO MEET FULTON.

In a Round Bout at Newark, N. J., on Jan. 12.

Newark, N. J., Dec. 31.—Frank Moran of Pittsburgh and Fred Fulton will meet in an eight-round bout at the First regiment armory here on Jan. 12, it was announced to-day. The bout will be Moran's sixth in a series of "come back" contests, in which he has knocked out four of his five opponents.

Missed a Good Opportunity.

No one very seriously expected former Governor McCall to accept the appointment of Governor Coolidge to become a judge of probate. It is a rare thing for governors to accept minor appointments, although it is on record that Mr. Adams, once president of the United States, did not seem to become a humble member of Congress. Mr. McCall alleges as his chief reason the fact that such a position might preclude him from giving political counsel—although one suspects this to mean rather that it would back him into a siding politically, when he might prefer to be a candidate for senator, or some such thing. If it was the intention to get the former governor out of the political arena, which we do not believe, that intention has been thwarted; but we must believe that Mr. McCall would make a better probate judge than he made a congressman or a governor, or a political counselor.—Lowell Courier-Citizen.

ONE LIQUOR LOT IS NOT TRACED

It Was Shipped from Hartford, Conn., to Chicopee, Mass.

AUTHORITIES ARE ANXIOUS TO FIND IT

Two Hartford, Conn., Truck Drivers Placed Under Arrest

Chicopee, Mass., Dec. 31.—Two Hartford, Conn., truck drivers, Sam Darling and Max Saunders, alleged carriers of some of the wood alcohol mixture which has caused the death of 57 men and women in this vicinity since Christmas, were under arrest here to-day, bringing the number of persons held by the police to 22. Prior to their arrest last night the truckmen had assisted in locating other persons believed responsible for the distribution of the liquor.

Most of the shipments of the liquor have been traced, but there remained to-day a few clues to its distribution were cleared up. The state police were endeavoring to find one lot brought here from Hartford but not sold as far as could be learned.

The mystery concerning a shipment to Springfield which did not reach its destination has been solved, the police said. An automobile wreck at Bridgeport prevented the delivery of the liquor and probably prevented additional deaths in Springfield. A broken packing case found after the wreck is said to have contained a cask of the mixture and it was seized by the Bridgeport police.

MORE WOOD ALCOHOL DEATHS.

Two Dead, One Blinded and Two Others Ill in Passaic, N. J.

Passaic, N. J., Dec. 31.—Wood alcohol poisoning yesterday caused the death of two men, blinded a third, and made two others seriously ill, according to police reports.

1920 BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Great Prosperity and Activity Indicated, Says Springfield Republican.

The old year is closing, according to various standard tests which will be elaborately noted in the business reviews of the year, with the country in a high tide of prosperity. The purchasing power of the people, as shown in the Christmas trade, is unprecedented. There is no "unemployed problem" for the time being at least, although early last spring when the demobilization of the army was in progress and there was marked hesitation in the business world, an unemployed army of 300,000 in the United States was reported. Business failures were never so few as now. The average wage was never higher for an annual period. Our foreign trade balance is stupendous. It will easily exceed \$4,000,000,000 for the past year. Basic manufacturing industries like iron and steel and textiles cannot keep up with their orders. The resistance to high prices is still negligible, while wages still show a tendency to rise. Demand exceeds supply, considered on the broadest lines and America is pre-eminently, to use an army term, in the "service of supply" for the world. What can such a situation mean but another year of great business activity and prosperity?

The optimistic forecasters have the support of certain primary facts of importance, so far as this country is concerned. Europe must continue to draw from us vast quantities of supplies, if overnight bankruptcy and ruin is not to intervene, because in 1919 European reconstruction has assumed very little. Agricultural production in Europe the past year left 100,000,000 people dependent upon food imports and the signs are that 1920 will not see the production of food in Europe normal again. In manufacturing lines, Europe's progress the past year has been disappointing; particularly her production in iron and coal, has fallen far short of her requirements for economic recovery. If Europe retains any credit, that is, keeps out of bankruptcy, she must continue to buy heavily in our markets. Our West seems sure of continued high prices for its grain; our southern states seem sure of continued high prices for their cotton because one can foresee a world scarcity in these staples in the coming year. And the same reasoning applies to the iron and steel and textile of our eastern states. The simplest of economic laws—a scarcity of supply would seem to determine the answer to these questions affecting America's prosperity in the immediate future. Even wages, tested in the same way, must remain high because labor in this country is not abundant owing to five years of almost no immigration. As for banking credit, there is probably enough of it to meet home requirements, even if not enough could be extended to foreign countries.

Despite these considerations, no one with a reputation to lose would venture to predict with confidence that 1920 would be anything like a year of uninterrupted and consistent prosperity. The situation is "seamy with disturbing possibilities. During the year since the armistice the severely strained banking and currency systems of Europe have not been strengthened, and the tendency has been toward greater inflation, even in this country. On the last Saturday of 1919 we find that in the federal reserve banking system the ratio of total reserves to total liabilities has fallen to 44.8 per cent as compared with 20.6 per cent of the corresponding ratio of 1918. This is the lowest ratio of reserves to liabilities reported since the federal reserve system was organized.

Remembering that the past year has been wholly since field hostilities ended, the record of currency expansion in the United States is rather astonishing, and even disquieting. Federal reserve note circulation on the last Friday in 1918 totalled \$2,685,200,000. During the early part of the present year there was considerable contraction of the note circulation, followed by moderate expansion up to the close of September when it reached a total of \$2,655,200,000. Since then the volume of circulating notes has increased by over \$400,000,000 and at an average weekly rate of over \$30,000,000. It is true that it requires two or three times more money to do business with than before the war, but in the recent rapid currency expansion, one can detect no sign of the process of deflation which "sooner or later will begin—and the later it begins the more violent and disturbing it may become."

The raising of redemptive rates late in the present year and the high call money rates have been evidence of the effect of banking interests and the federal reserve board to check the wild speculation in stocks which ran unimpeded from spring until late in the autumn. That money and credit will be high the coming year seems probable; they must be if they are not to have a fictitious basis. No capital for investment purposes can come only from the production of wealth. Home capital requirements will be very heavy and foreign loans, upon whose flotation here several European countries rely, may encounter an unfavorable reception, reacting badly on the economic reconstruction of Europe. With foreign exchange far below par and the balance of trade running so heavily against Europe, our failure to finance Europe in the way of credits promises to have disturbing results.

Meanwhile, the gold stock of the world is very unevenly distributed, the larger part of it being in this country; but even so, gold is not being produced in the world's mines rapidly enough, on account of the lessened profits on production. While goods measured in gold have risen in price, gold measure in goods or service has fallen. Silver, where bullion value in the past year has again crossed the legal gold price ratio and gone to a premium in many countries, is tending to disappear from the coinage into melting pots or private hoards. During the past year there has been an increase of \$142,000,000 federal reserve bank notes in circulation, issued largely to take the place of silver dollars melted and silver certificates withdrawn from circulation under the Pittman act.

The assumption that prosperity is bound to continue because the demand for goods must exceed the supply for some time to come has to be qualified so far as Europe is concerned. Europe is not yet entirely clear of the danger of new wars and ruin. The peace of the world cannot be said to be assured so long as the vast Russian and Turkish empires of former days have not been liquidated and reorganized on some permanent basis. So long as American policy under the treaty of Versailles remains undefined, Europe cannot know what to expect. Getting the European world back to work is the main problem in economic rehabilitation, but production lags for several reasons—the failure thus far of the reorganization of the peace of the world, the war weariness of the peoples and the class war, whose acutest manifestation has been in soviet Russia, but whose influence has been in strikes and labor unrest has been powerfully felt in all countries. A cordial element that acts as a drag is the phenomenal extravagance of the people in expenditures. If the twin tendencies toward diminished production and the waste of the wealth produced are not checked, here as well as abroad, the consequences will be ultimate disaster.

For the time being, American financial sentiment regards the return of the railroads to private management as a favorable factor, but for months to come the government must act as their wet nurse by continuing its guarantee of a return on railroad securities, under the legislation proposed. It will take 10 years, according to expert estimates, to reorganize and combine the railroads of the United States under the regional system embodied in the Cummins bill. If rates go up in order to safeguard the roads under private operation, the cost of living will be increased. The attitude of railroad labor is not so reassuring as it might be. The coming year also brings a presidential campaign whose reactions upon the business and industry of the country may not be entirely wholesome. As for federal taxation, the burden of all its immoderate must be borne for several years to come in order to meet the heavy interest charges on the new war debt and the heavily increased cost of operation in all branches of the government.—Springfield Republican.

Why Do You Suffer Pain?



Thirty years ago our fathers and mothers proved that

Get a bottle to-day. Your druggist has this great remedy for all pain.

Manufactured and Guaranteed By JUNIUS BARNES & SON

Burlington, Vermont

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IN LOCAL MARKETS

Fresh Eggs Are Easier and Bring 75¢ to 78¢ Per Dozen

DRESSED PORK IS NOW PLENTY

Butter 68¢ to 70¢ Per Pound and Potatoes \$1.75@ \$2.00 Per Bu.

Barre, Vt., Dec. 31, 1919. Fresh eggs easier. Dressed pork plenty. Wholesale quotations: Dressed pork—19¢. Veals—24¢ to 25¢. Poultry—32¢ to 34¢. Chickens—36¢ to 38¢. Fresh eggs—75¢ to 78¢. Butter—68¢ to 70¢. Potatoes—\$1.75 to \$2.00.

IN BOSTON MARKETS.

Jobbing Quotations on Butter, Cheese and Eggs.

Boston, Dec. 31.—Following are the local jobbing prices for butter, cheese and eggs.

Butter—Fancy northern creamery, tubs 72¢ to 74¢; fancy western creamery, tubs 72¢ to 74¢; western creamery good to choice 70¢ to 71¢; fair to good 68¢ to 69¢; renovated, 66¢ to 67¢; storage extra firsts 70¢ to 71¢, firsts 68¢ to 69¢.

Eggs—Fancy henery 92¢ to 93¢; choice eastern 90¢ to 91¢; fresh western extras 88¢ to 89¢; fresh western prime firsts 84¢ to 85¢; fresh western 81¢ to 82¢; storage, extra 59¢ to 60¢, firsts 55¢ to 56¢. Cheese—New York twins, fancy 34¢ to 35¢; fair to good 32¢ to 33¢; old twins 30¢ to 31¢; Young America 36¢ to 37¢.

DEATH PENALTY RECOMMENDED

For Any Anarchist or Radical Spreading Iniquitous Propaganda.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 31.—Death penalty for any anarchist or radical spreading iniquitous propaganda in Kentucky, was recommended by the Commonwealth's Attorney association, at its annual convention here yesterday.

Colds Cause Headaches and Pains. Feverish Headaches and Body Pains caused from a cold are soon relieved by taking LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVES' signature on the box, 30¢—Adv.

Why Not?

An Englishman is trying to introduce a new word, as in this sentence: "At the end of the winner, the gentlemen rejoined their respective spouse." He says if mice is the plural of mouse, why not make spouse the plural of spouse.—Boston Transcript.

Stops the Tickle

Heals the Throat and Cures the Cough. HAYES' HEALING BONYX, 25¢. A free box of GROVES' O-PEN-TRATE SALVE for Chest Colds, Head Colds and Croup with every bottle.—Adv.

Literary.

Brown—See here, you made a terrible botch with this coat. I told you to mend the hole so you couldn't see it. Tailor